Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office



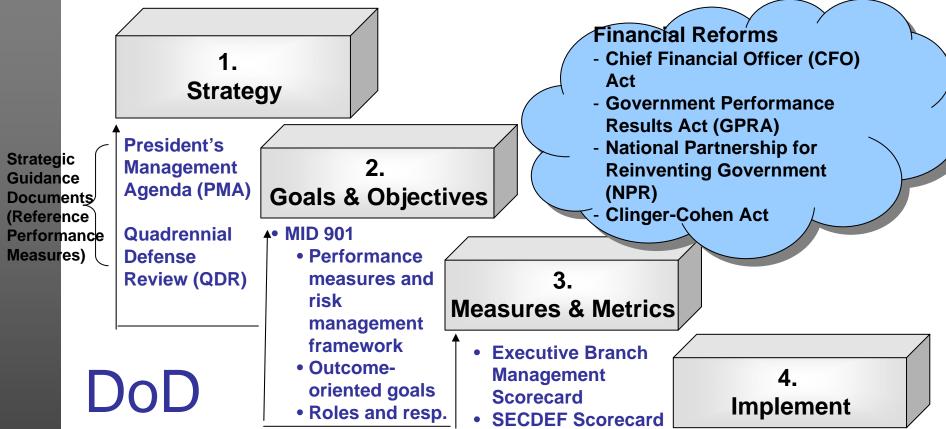


Evolution of Performance Management February 2005



Financial reforms such as the GPRA set the tone for performance measurement



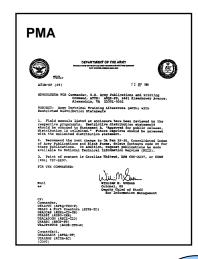




Performance management is being institutionalized as part of a "way of doing business" in the DoD

PMA sets the strategic direction for management improvement in the Government







"The function of management is to produce results."

Peter F. Drucker

- President's Management Agenda (PMA)
 - ☐ Launched in 2001 as a strategy for improving the management and performance of the Federal Government
 - ☐ Five key Government-wide initiatives:
 - Strategic Management of Human Capital
 - Competitive Sourcing
 - Improved Financial Performance
 - Expanded Electronic Government
 - Budget and Performance Integration (BPI)

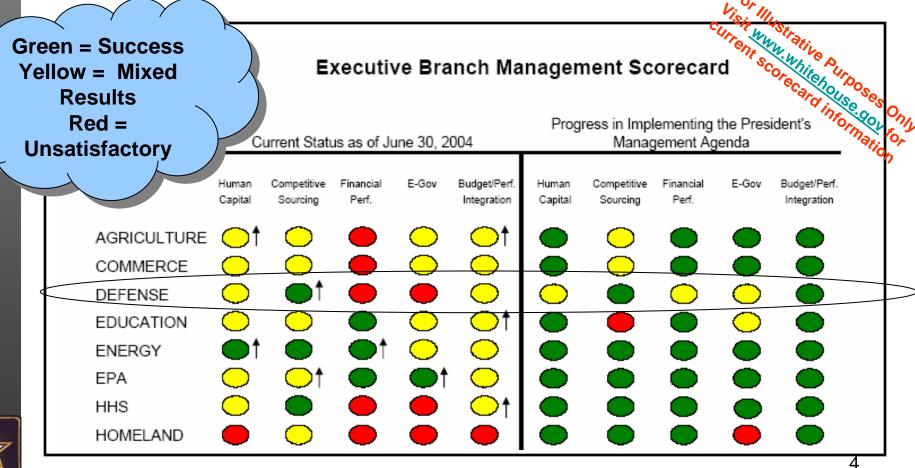


3

Executive Branch Management Scorecard



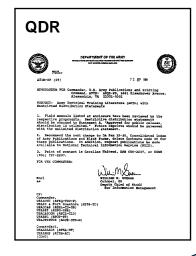
 Tracks how well the departments and major agencies are executing the five government-wide management initiatives outlined in PMA





The QDR provides strategic guidance to the Department of Defense







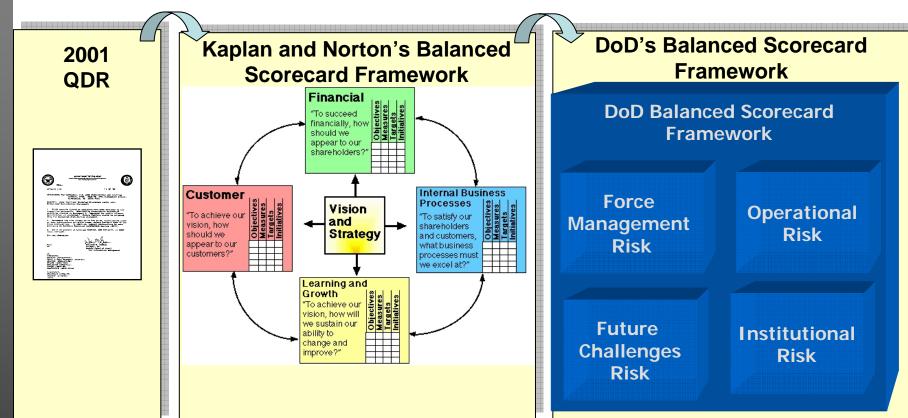
The QDR is the strategic guidance set forth by the Secretary of Defense

- Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR)
 - ☐ Report developed every four years
 - Outlines the DoD's strategy, goals and objectives
 - One of the Top 10 priorities included "Streamline DoD Processes"
 - Shorten PPBS and acquisition cycle time
 - Financial Management Reform
 - Shorten all DoD proceses by 50%
 - □ Report defines a risk framework which is the basis for the DoD's annual performance goals under the GPRA and addresses implementation of the PMA



Risk framework is DoD's adaptation of Kaplan and Norton's Balanced Scorecard



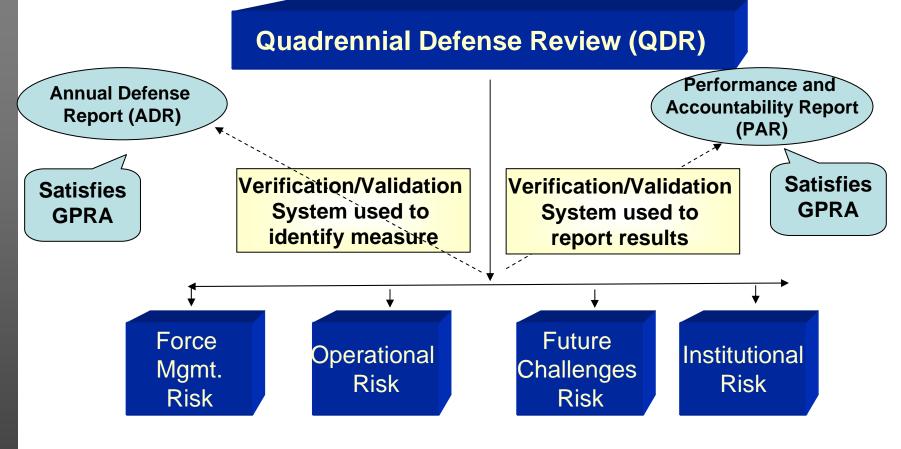




The BSC concept and terminology will remain constant regardless of political changes. OSD PA&E and Comptroller are the conduits for adapting the BSC into the next framework

The reporting mechanism for the QDR is through the ADR and the PAR





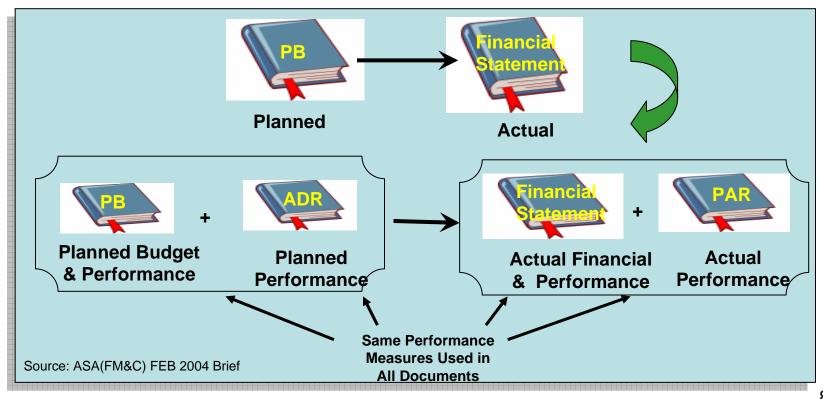
U.S.ARMY

The DoD has tailored the ADR and the PAR to meet several statutory reporting requirements – one of which is the GPRA

External reporting creates accountability



- Implements the President's Management Agenda
- Holds managers accountable for expenditures
- Provides evidence of results achieved for funds invested
- Documents cost <u>and</u> performance





Strategic guidance cascades from PMA and QDR – influencing the SECDEF and Army Scorecards

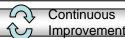


Strategy, Goals, and Objectives National Security Strategy (NSS)

Defense Strategy/
Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR)

Financial Reform 1990's - 2003

Performance Measures



Balanced Scorecard

Guidance Documents

Document how resources are allocated to implement the strategy

Program

PMA

(Long-term: 5-6 years)

- Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG)*
- Joint Planning Guidance (JPG)*
- Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP) *Formerly DPG

Budget

(Mid-term: 1-2 years)

- Annual Defense Report (ADR)
- GPRA Plan/ Performance Budget

Execution

(Current: 1 year)

- Financial Statement
- Performance & Accountability Report (PAR)
- Operations/ Requirements Generation

Supporting Processes

JCIDS

- Decision Body JROC
- Future Capabilities Board (FCB)

PPBES

- Decision Body SLRG
- PDM/PBDs/MIDS/EPP

Acquisition Process

- Decision Body DAB
- Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM)
- Integrated Project Teams



For More Information . . .



Visit the References Section of the AEIOO Website for:

- ☐ Links to:
 - PMA
 - Balanced Scorecard Institute
 - Statutory guidance (e.g., GPRA, Clinger-Cohen, etc)

